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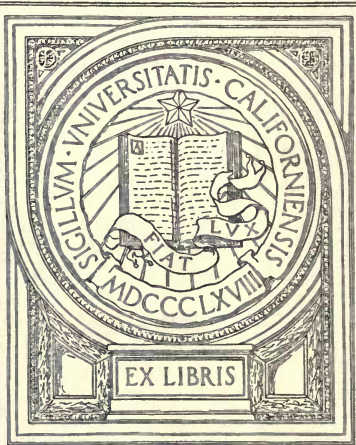
Letters for the Culture  
of Bastard Cedar Trees, on the  
Coast of Coromandel

by  
James Anderson

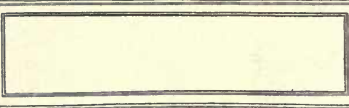
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L E T T E R S 157

FOR THE CULTURE OF

*BASTARD CEDAR TREES,*

ON THE

COAST OF COROMANDEL,

*BY JAMES ANDERSON, M. D. & A. M.*

PHYSICIAN GENERAL;

Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,

OF THE

American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia,

AND

Member of The Society of Planters of St. Helena.

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MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS.

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UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA  
AT LOS ANGELES

L E T T E R S

FOR THE USE OF

PAINTED CEDAR TREES

OF THE

COAST OF CALIFORNIA

BY JAMES SWANSON, M.D.

PHYSICIAN GENERAL

Follow of the Board of Health

OF THE

ANATOMICAL SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

1878

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TO DOCTOR ANDERSON, Madras.

SIR,

East India House, March 7th, 1793.

I HAVE been favoured with your several publications which I have perused with attention and much satisfaction—I am well convinced your abilities will enable you in time to render very essential benefits to your Country, and its respect cannot fail to attend your zeal, and exertions for its interests.

Since great Britain has made such progress in the finer Manufactures of Cotton, the culture of various useful articles brought forward by yourself on the Coromandel Coast, and by Colonel Kyd, at Bengal, encrease in their importance to the Mother Country, and I have no doubt will be crowned with success in the end.

When the great encrease in this Country, of the consumption of Tea, within these eight or nine years past, is considered, it seems to be of the highest importance to this kingdom, to endeavour to introduce the culture of that shrub within our own Soils, and having a variety of climates under our own authority, to try the experiment in, there seems little doubt of success under wise and prudent management.—After your successful endeavours to provide nourishment for the Cochineal insect in India, all of us must be solicitous for its introduction there.

With regard to the article of Cotton, our American Islands furnish only inferior sorts, the finer importations, by which our Manufactures are chiefly supplied, are from the Brazils, Turkey, and the East Indies, brought into Europe, upon foreign bottoms.

If I am rightly informed, not one fifth part of the Cotton, under the usual mode of purchase in India, is applied to the finer Manufactures, therefore could it be so garbled abroad as to separate it from the other four, the freight and stowage would cease to be obstacles, as they are at present.

I am firmly persuaded, that could the three articles, of Cotton, Cochineal, and Tea, be supplied from the British possessions in India, instead of being obtained at Foreign Markets, a saving would result to this Country, of more than a Million and a half Sterling a Year.—I should wish to hear your sentiments on the subject, if you would indulge me with them—I very sincerely wish you health and Success in your private as well as public Pursuits.

I remain, Sir, with esteem, Your Obedient, and Faithful Servant,

NATHANIEL SMITH.

To NATHANIEL SMITH, Esq. LONDON.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 7th of March last, from the East India House, and consider it a very pleasing circumstance that

that the speculative subjects on which I have written, are so likely to answer my wishes, and attract the notice of persons, so capable of making a practical use of them.

Government here have allotted near four hundred acres within fifteen miles of Madras, which I am just now in the act of laying out for a Mulberry plantation, that will be planted in the course of next year.

The subject of Cochineal has been so fully treated, that it will be needless to trouble you further, than to observe, that whether the insect is sent here or not, the Country has acquired an inestimable blessing, in the possession of a plant, which is likely to prove as valuable to this Country, in affording subsistence to the poor, as the Potatoe to the British Islands,—in the late Famine, the Nopals were stolen from some of the gardens in the Circars, and the Success Galley has lately used them with advantage, during a four months passage to Mocha.

The Cotton of the African Islands brought into notice here by Mr. Popham, is of a finer staple, than any we have ever seen before, and there is waste land enough, where it might be cultivated in sufficient quantity for the Manufactures here, and the market of China.

The want of hands after the severe Scourges of War, Famine, Pestilence, and Drought, which this Country has so lately experienced, may be deemed obstacles to the extension of any improvements, but it should be considered, that it is the poor who suffer, from want of employment; for with employment they would possess the means of purchasing Food, and the customs of the Hindops are so favorable to the connection of the Sexes with few wants, that no Country is so capable of population.

It would be presumption in me to say more on the subject of Tea, than already appears in the Letters I have published—some of the China plants thrive better here than the Native, but this may be the consequence of more care, as well as their being only productions of the tropical climate of Canton, and I have recommended the Supracargoes to send every plant they deem valuable.

The Tea, is I believe a more northerly production, but your idea is just, that it should be tried in some of our extensive possessions, or where our influence extends, such as the Mountains of Tibet and Boutan, where the Messrs. Daniels, Bruce, and others, have seen such productions, as are proper to colder climates than the Peninsula.

The comparative state of the atmosphere in regard to heat and cold, moisture and dryness, is the principal circumstance to be attended to in experiments of this nature; I have found the white Rose in greater perfection on the heights near Colare in Mysore, than ever I saw it in Europe, and an Olive from Dauphiny, in France, has risen six feet within the last twelve months in my Garden on the Sea Coast.

The most suitable place for experiments on northerly productions, in the possessions of this establishment, seems to me to be the Country of Barramahall, some parts of which are on a level with the high land of Mysore; here will be a field for future generations, and the present may derive honor from the establishment of Gardens that may be laid out there, for cultivating plants from high Latitudes.

I am Dear Sir,

Your Obedient and obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George: September 20th, 1793.

To JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.

SIR,

Revenue Department,

WE have the honor, to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, of the 27th December, 2d, 4th, 6th, 12th, 20th, and 21st, and 25th January.

With respect to the ground, pointed out by you, near Neerdol, for the establishment of a Mulberry Plantation, under Mr. Freeman, we have desired the Chief and Council, to report to us fully thereon, and we have also called upon them, to explain the cause, of their not having complied with our former orders, consequent to your recommendation, in regard to allowing Mr. Moodie, two additional carts, and ploughs, and granting Mr. Freeman, a reasonable compensation, for the expences incurred by him, in cultivating the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, as well as allotting him a spot of ground, for a plantation, with a proportional number of labourers.

Lieutenant Molloy's application, for an extension of the Mulberry Plantation, under his charge, was referred to the Chief and Council, at Vizagapatam, and we have directed, that the additional ground, pointed out in his letter shall be delivered over to him.

For your farther and particular information, on the subject of the establishment of the Silk Filature, on the Coast, we transmit you herewith copies of our late address to Government, and of two statements which accompanied it; also a copy of their answer, and we request to be favoured with your opinion, whether the plantation at Vellout, or what other situation is the best calculated for the establishment, which Government intend to reserve on the Company's account, as explained in their letters.

As the Plantations to the northward may be of essential use as Nurseries, from which to supply the natives with cuttings, should they be disposed to the undertaking, it is our intention to recommend to Government, that the establishment for preserving them, be still continued on the part of the Company, on the present footing.

We have directed the Register, recommended by you, to be kept, and the following is a list of the applications, which have been complied with.

The Farm of the Parroor Maganum, granted to Chinna Tumbie.

The terms on which this Farm is granted to him for seven years, renewable at the pleasure of the Hon. Court of Directors, for the farther term of seven and fourteen years, subject to such rent, as may appear to them reasonable, are as follows:

To hold it on the same terms as the present Renter, for the two }  
years unexpired of his lease. } Pags. 1675

To pay an encrease of fifteen per cent. on the present rent, for the next three years, or 251 Pagodas, per annum.

AND

To pay an encrease of twenty-five per cent. on the present rent for the two last years or Pagodas 481 per annum.

The waste lands to be appropriated by Chinna Tumbie for the cultivation of Mulberry Plantations are not included in the rent.

The proposals of the following persons have been accepted upon the same terms as those granted to Chinna Tumbie.

Vera Parmall Pilly for the village of Voyalore and Toatcaudoo in the district of Ponary.

Natum

Nattum Vellyah, for the Magan of Pakum--Vincatachillum Pilly, for the villages of Aayar—Cauteore, and Vincataporam, in the Home Farm—Armogam, for the villages of Cunnungalam—Cadoor, Kistnavarum, and Trivengadavarum, in the Ponary District.

We are,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) { David Haliburton.  
C. N. White.  
Thos. Cockburn.

Fort St. George, 18 February, 1794.

Exd. T. N. Auferere.

To the Honourable Sir CHARLES OAKELEY, Bart.  
Governor in Council.

Revenue Department.

HONORABLE SIR,

IN obedience to your commands, under date the 7th ultimo, we transmitted to Doctor Anderson, copies of the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the general letter, from England, dated the 3d of July, 1793, accompanied by Mr. Wils's remarks on the establishment of the Italian Filatures on the Coast, at the same time informing him, that as you had directed us to report our opinion, after consulting with him on the farther means, by which this object could be forwarded, we should be happy to receive any suggestions, he might have to offer on the subject.

We have now the honor to submit to you, Doctor Anderson's reply, of the 2d January last, together with several communications received from him, of the following dates, viz.

27th December,  
4th January,  
6th ditto,  
12th ditto,  
20th ditto,  
21st ditto,  
and the 25th ditto,

Although Doctor Anderson's letter of the 2d ultimo, does not comprehend such information as could materially assist us, in offering our opinions specifically upon the subject; you will perceive, that on this, as well as on every other occasion almost, he has not refrained from animadversions, which are not confined to the Board of Revenue.

The correspondence submitted to you at different times, will we trust, have sufficiently convinced you of our earnest desire, to promote the establishment of the Silk Filature; and notwithstanding, we observe, that so far back as in August, 1791, you expressed your pointed displeasure at the improper animadversions, contained in Doctor Anderson's letters, respecting the late Board of Revenue, yet we have studiously avoided entering into any discussion, or offering any remark, on his strictures; lest it might tend to embarrass and impede an object of public utility.

Influenced

Influenced by these sentiments, and being convinced of his zeal, and the disinterestedness of his character, we have constantly been withheld, from requesting to be relieved from a correspondence, containing reflections so unmerited, and expressed in a language so inconsistent with what is due from any individual—In every instance, it has been our desire to co-operate with, and to promote as far as depended on us, the intentions of Doctor Anderson, and when references have been made by us, to your Honourable Board, or to the Collectors, as they arose from the nature of the service, and your particular orders on the subject, or were expedient in order to ascertain particular points of information, and whether the lands applied for, could be appropriated for the purpose of Mulberry Plantations—If therefore any delay has arisen, in immediately complying with such applications, it cannot justly be imputed to us.

We shall now proceed to speak of the further means, by which it appears to us, this important undertaking can be forwarded—we have already noticed Doctor Anderson's answer of the 2d ultimo, upon the subject, by which it would appear, he considers the extension of Mulberry Plantations, the only object to be attended to, the Filature, being in his opinion perfected, and Mr. Wils gives it as his opinion, that in order to produce Silk of better quality, than the present Bengal establishment, it appears to be only necessary to prefer the China Mulberry, for those Plantations.—The distinct and judicious observations and remarks of this Gentlemen, on the internal management of the Filature, appear to us, to contain every essential information, for the guidance of those, who may engage in this pursuit, and we therefore recommend, as material to its success, that they may be printed, and distributed to all concerned therein.

It will readily be acknowledged that the extension of the plantations, is of the first consequence to the undertaking—two very material considerations, however, arise in effecting this object, the situation of the lands to be chosen for the purpose, and by what mode the extension can best be attained—whether by Government, or through the medium of individuals.

On the first Mr. Wils speaks specially, he observes “ It is indispensably necessary that a Filature be built near a river or large body of water, which will not become dry in hot weather, because each Bafon requires from twelve to twenty pails of water per day, (it may be added for watering the plantation) and a river is equally serviceable for the Transportation of firewood, the procuring of which at a cheap rate, is of very great consequence to the success of the undertaking.” He farther observes “ each Filature should have a large reservoir in which a quantity of water may have time to settle, and become perfectly clear, for clear water not only makes the Cocoon wind easily, but it also gives a rich gloss to the Silk.”

Although it may be difficult to find situations on this part of the Coast, which combine all the advantages specified by this Gentleman, yet by sinking wells water may generally be commanded, but it may not be so easy to procure proper firewood, which even with the advantage of situation in Bengal, amounts to we understand, nearly one third of the whole charge, attending the work of a Filature.

The ground at Vellout allotted at the recommendation of Doctor Anderson, for the purpose of a Mulberry Plantation, is supplied with water from the wells that have been lately sunk, which in all probability from their vicinity to the bed of the river, which bounds the plantation to the north, will afford an ample supply throughout the year.

We apprehend, however, it is not so favorably situated in regard to wood, but this point Doctor Anderson will no doubt ascertain, previous to erecting the proposed  
Filature

Filature, and it will at all events serve as a nursery, from whence the whole Jag-hire may in time be supplied with cuttings.

Upon the second, unaided as we are by any data to form a judgement of the probable expence, attending a Filature on the Coast, we do not feel ourselves competent to speak decidedly;—but as Government have resolved to make the experiment, we are clearly of opinion from a perusal of Mr. Wifs's observations, that independant of the present unfavorable state of population, and the comparative high price of labour on the Coast, the Manufacture will be introduced under great disadvantages, unless an establishment of Natives, possessing a compleat knowledge of the whole process of the Filature, be obtained from Bengal, and we therefore recommend, that application be made to the Supreme Government, to direct that a sufficient number for ten Basons of experienced workmen be entertained, and sent round for the use of the Company's Filature on the Coast, in order that a fair trial may be made, and that they may instruct the inhabitants here in the several branches of the business, and at least one competent European Superintendent accustomed to the people and acquainted with their language, should in our opinion accompany them.

We are happy to observe, by a Letter lately received from Doctor Anderson, that Mr. Webb, has already engaged some Bengal Workmen, who are shortly expected to arrive at Ganjam, and are to be employed under the direction of Mr. Richardson.

If Government have it in contemplation to establish Filatures, upon an extensive scale throughout the Coast, we conceive the extension of their Plantations will be of little consequence, compared to the importance of prevailing upon the inhabitants to undertake, the cultivation as pointed out in our Letter of the 30th of May last, this however it cannot be expected, they will be induced to, unless some immediate advantage presents itself, by having a ready sale for the leaves; Doctor Anderson, adverts to this in his letter of the 27th December, and has lately furnished us with a Copy of Mr. Corbett's Memorandum, of the price paid in Bengal, which states the general rates to be 3—3½ and sometimes 4 Loyes per Rupee, according to the demand, one hundred handfuls to a Loye, and estimating a handful to be about 20 large leaves—it will make the price taking the highest rate in Bengal 6000 per Rupee, we therefore propose to publish with your sanction, as recommended by Doctor Anderson, that Mulberry leaves will be purchased at the Company's Plantations at that rate, or at such other as may appear to Doctor Anderson's experience more suitable.

We are fully sensible of the indefatigable industry, required to follow up this important object with success, and are therefore particularly anxious to hold out every encouragement, to such individuals as may be willing to engage in it; with this view we intend with your approbation to accept the proposals of the following Persons, upon the same terms as those granted to Chiuna Tomby and Vera Pennall Pilly, (viz.) Nattum Vellyah, for the Magan of Pakum, Vencarachella Pilla, for the Villages of Adyar, Coatore, and Vencatapuram, in the home Farms, and Armogam, for the Villages of Cummanegalum, Cadoor, Kistnavarum, and Trevenagalavarum, in the Ponary District.

But in order that the tenure upon which lands are to be obtained, may be made known, we have taken into consideration, the Subject of the disposal of Waste Lands in general, and aided by the result of Captain Reid's enquires and sentiments on the Subject, we have prepared regulations, an abstract of which we have the honor to lay before you for your determination.

You

You will perceive the Lands are divided into four descriptions, and those to whom they may be granted into three Classes, and we shall enter into a short explanation of the principle of the terms proposed.

They are made less favorable to the 1st Class, the Natives of the Country, for the Culture of usual products, to prevent what might be otherwise apprehended, their leaving the Lands in Cultivation, for those waste; as offering greater advantage to themselves, but certain loss to revenue, the terms are still, however, sufficiently favorable to induce an extension of their present Cultivation.

To the 2d Class, being natives but aliens or strangers, for the culture of the usual products, greater encouragement is held out, as it is from their ingress that Revenue must be principally advantaged:

To the 3d. Class, whom we have denominated Planters, including natives and aliens, the latter whether Europeans or Natives, for the Culture of Articles, such as the Mulberry, Coffee, Cotton, and Black Pepper, the greatest encouragement is held out, (viz) to enjoy the lands rent free for seven years, on condition of cultivating these productions, recommended for a renewal of seven years and fourteen years, but from the commencement of the 8th year, to be subject to the payment of the fixed quit rent therein stated, according to the denomination of land, in determining which we have been guided by the probable amount, which the same ground would yield to Government, if cultivated with the usual products of the Country, but taking a low average, sensible that every encouragement given to the introduction of Manufactures is an accumulation of wealth to the state, and in the event of the Planters appropriating the lands to the cultivation of the usual products of the soil, they are to be considered subject to the like assessment to which the Natives of the 1st and 2d Class, respectively are liable in the several descriptions of land.

We observe, that Doctor Anderson in his letter to you of the 17th December last, recommends that waste and unoccupied lands, should be granted to those willing to cultivate the Mulberry for twenty-one years, free of all quit rent or Tax whatsoever, and this you will no doubt take into consideration, in determining upon what we have submitted on this subject, which we understand, to be consistent with the orders of the Court of Directors in regard to grants of land.

Doctor Anderson mentions his being kept in the dark, in regard to the existing orders of the Court of Directors, alluding, we suppose, to the letter addressed to him by Government, under date the 21st December, 1793, as every paragraph in the Letters from that Hon. Court, relative to the subject of the Silk Filature, transmitted to this Board has been furnished to him.

We feel it incumbent on us to notice the frequent mention made by Doctor Anderson, of the detriment that in his opinion has arisen to the establishment of the Silk Filature, from the want of a particular account of the waste and unoccupied Lands, regarding their extent, situation, soil, and possibility of being watered—We informed you in our Letter of the 22d of November last, of the steps taken to obtain from the Collectors, a general account of them in the Jaghire, and it must be obvious, that the detailed information he has lately requested, can only be obtained so as to be accurate and useful by the actual Survey of Professional men, and in this opinion, we are confirmed from what has passed in regard to the Pooroor Magan, granted to Chinna Tomby, at the recommendation of Doctor Anderson, he states in his Letter of the 27th December:

“ I have travelled over the whole Magan of Pooroor, although the three principle Villages are half a dozen miles asunder, and am of opinion, that the waste Lands there,

there, are not fit for the culture of the Mulberry, which I mention merely to show the necessity of previous distinguishing of ground, having no doubt of Chinna Tomby's good intentions."

As this Magan was selected by and granted to those who are expressly bound to establish the Filature, we feel it our duty to call upon Chinna Tomby, to know whether upon a more minute Survey, the waste lands had proved unfit for the cultivation of the Mulberry, as apprehended by Doctor Anderson, and we are happy to observe, that on a further examination, they have been found in many parts fit for the culture of the Plant, and Chinna Tomby adds, that the Lands having in many places been covered with Jungle, had he concluded, prevented Doctor Anderson, from taking so minute a Survey, as has since been made by the Gentleman, who have engaged in this undertaking.

We have mentioned this to evince that any general survey, made by those perhaps not adequate judges of the subject, will avail but little—it is universally known, that extensive tracts of land are lying waste almost in every direction, and we imagine, it will naturally become the object of those who wish to adventure in this speculation, to chuse such situations as may upon inspection appear eligible, and as every specific application, but one from Colonel George Campbell, has been complied with, we have no doubt so soon as the tenure upon which the lands can be obtained is generally known, that the want of a survey will not prove so essential an obstacle, as apprehended; at all events it is one which cannot be immediately remedied by us.

The cause which prevented our complying with the application alluded to, arose from the present renter offering to hold the waste lands and his Farm on the same terms, granted to Vera Permall, as being consistent with the principle recommended by Doctor Anderson, for bringing forward Natives of property, in his letter of the 27th December last, he observes,

"Of all the modes that have hitherto been proposed, that of Vera Permall Pilly, appears the best, because it ensures the exertions of persons of property, to which you will do well to have regard in the first attempts to the extension of the Silk Manufacture," but we directed Mr. Darvall, to inform Colonel Campbell, that we would willingly accommodate him with ground in any other suitable situation.

We beg leave to refer you to Doctor Anderson's letter of the 20th Ultimo, wherein he recommends, that Mr. Freeman be established at Neerdol, where he informs us, a favorable tract presents itself upon the same footing that Mr. Parkison is situated at Vellout, and we have called upon the Chief and Council at Masulipatam, to give us every necessary information in regard to the lands alluded to—we concur in his opinion, that the lands situated near the waters of the Kistna and Godavery, must be favorable for the purpose of extensive Mulberry Plantations, and request to be informed, whether if in the event of their proving eligible, it is your intention that we comply with Doctor Anderson's recommendation.

We have directed the register proposed by Doctor Anderson, in his letter of the 23d Ultimo, to be kept, and shall communicate to him what may appear necessary for his information.

We take this opportunity of laying before you a list of the Company's Plantations, with a statement of the Monthly expences annexed, and to assure you of continuing our zealous support for the complete establishment of the Filature.

We have the honor to be, Honorable Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,  
Fort St. George: 5th February, 1794.

(Signed)

DAVID HALIBURTON.

C. N. WHITE,

T. COCKBURN.

ABSTRACT

A true Copy, Signed J. Read, A. D. Sec.



No. of the Parish	Name of the Parish	Population
1	St. Andrew's	120
2	St. James's	150
3	St. John's	180
4	St. Peter's	200

[

*ABSTRACT of PROPOSED TERMS for GRANTING WASTE LAND*

Description of Land.	1st Class of Cultivators.	2d Class of Cultivators.
<p>1st description of Land. Waste Land that is for cultivation, but which has never been cultivated, or having produced dry Grain, has lain fallow more than seven years, or may be overgrown with Jungle.</p>	<p>The terms on which to be granted to the Natives of the Districts, wherein the Lands are situated for Native productions. Rent free the first 3 years, half the usual shares of the produce of the 4th year and to be fully assessed from the commencement of the 5th year.</p>	<p>The terms on which to be granted to Natives Aliens or Strangers Native productions. Rent free the first 3 years, half the usual shares of the produce of the 5th year and to be fully assessed from the commencement of the 6th year.</p>
<p>Second Ditto. Land situated for producing wet Grains which has lain fallow for 7 years, or may be covered with Jungle.</p>	<p>To be granted on the same terms as above to the 1st Class.</p>	<p>To be granted on the same terms as above to the 2d Class.</p>
<p>Third Ditto. Such Land as may be situated for producing dry Grains, that has lain fallow less than 7 years, and is not covered with Jungle.</p>	<p>To be granted to the above Class Rent free the first two years, half the usual share the 3d year, and the full assessment the 4th year.</p>	<p>To be granted to the above Class Rent free three years, half assessment the 4th year, and full assessment the 5th year.</p>
<p>Fourth Ditto. Such Land as may be situated for yielding wet Grains, that has lain Fallow for less than 7 years, and is not covered with Jungle.</p>	<p>To be granted to the above Class, Rent free for two years, half the usual Share the third year, and the full Share the fourth year.</p>	<p>To be granted to the above Class, Rent free three years, half the usual assessment for the 4th year, and the full assessment for the 5th year.</p>

Examined  
H. SMITH.

3d Class of Cultivators.

The terms on which to be granted to Planters of all descriptions Natives or Aliens, the latter whether Europeans or Natives who may wish to cultivate articles, such as Mulberry, Cotton, Black Pepper, Coffee, &c.

Rent free for the first seven years, from the commencement of the 8th year, a fixed quit Rent of half a Star Pagoda per English Acre of 43,560 square Feet, (we have thought it expedient to adopt this measure as those of the Country vary in every quarter, it is equal to 29 Fanams per Cawny of 57,600 square Feet,) but if any part be appropriated to the growth of Native productions, to be subject to the like assessment as the first and second Class according as the Tenants may be Natives or Strangers, a Cowle to be granted for 7 years renewable at the pleasure of the Court of Directors for a further Term of 7 and 14 years.

We beg leave to suggest should the quit Rent here proposed be found from experience too high, Government have it in their power to allow such abatement as may appear equitable.

To be granted to the 3d Class on the same terms for the first 7 years, the Land being of four times more value than an equal quantity yielding dry Grain, the quit Rent therefore must be two Star Pagodas per Acre, equal to 2 Pagodas and 29 Fanams per Cawny, from the commencement of the 8th year, to be subject as above to the like assessment as the 1st and 2d Class, if appropriated to the cultivation of Native productions according as the possessor may be of the first or second Class.

To be granted to the above Class for seven years Rent free, paying a quit Rent of half a Star Pagoda per Acre, from the commencement of the 8th year, but if appropriated to the cultivation of Native productions to be subject to the same assessment as in preceding cases of Natives and Aliens, in possession of this description of Land.

To be granted to the above Class, Rent free for 7 years, to pay a fixed quit Rent from the commencement of the 8th year at two Star Pagodas per Acre.

But if appropriated to the cultivation of Native productions, to be subject to the same assessments as in the preceding cases of Natives and Aliens, in possession of this description of Land.

A true Copy

(Signed)

JOHN READ,

A. D. S.

In Case of [illegible]

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STATEMENT of the MONTHLY EXPENCE, of the Company's MULBERRY PLANTATIONS, from the last reports,

IN THE JAGHIRE,

	Ps.	F.	C.
AT Vellout, in the Jaghire, the monthly charge for establishment, estimated,	165	7	
At Trivalore, in the Jaghire, the monthly charge is	52		
At Chengieput,	6	21	
In the Masulipatam Districts, estimated,	59		
In the Vizagapatam District,	118	2	
In the Ganjam District,	1	20	46
	402	6	46

Fort St. George: 5th February, 1794:  
Ex. H. Smith,

A true copy  
(Signed)

JOHN READ,  
Act. D. Sec.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from GOVERNMENT,

Dated 15th February, 1794.

WE shall cause the Remarks of Mr. Wifs to be printed, and shall request the Governor General in Council, to send round some natives, experienced in the manufacture of Silk, but as it is not our intention to establish Filatures upon an extensive scale on the Company's account, we apprehend the encouragement suggested for the sale of Mulberry leaves, would subject them to an unnecessary expence.—We are of opinion, that every inducement should be held out to the natives, to engage them in the undertaking, and with that view, we would have you consider, how far it may be eligible, to dispose of plantations already made to such as are willing to erect Filatures on them, reserving one only, on which we are desirous to prosecute the idea of an establishment for that branch, on the Company's account, by way of experiment, either in the situation recommended by Doctor Anderson, at Vellout, or (if that should on further enquiry appear improper) in some other place, possessing more of the advantages specified in Mr. Wifs's Paper; on this point we wish you to consult with Doctor Anderson, before any further steps are taken, respecting the buildings at Vellout.

We think it would be more eligible, that Mr. Freeman should stand forward on his own account, and that the land mentioned in your letter, should be granted to him on the same terms as to others.

We are much pleased at your forbearing to remark on Doctor Anderson's animadversions, as any discussion with him on the subject, might have been prejudicial to the subject of your Correspondence; we wish you still to avail yourselves of his observations, as far as he may be disposed to communicate them, and we hope the Doctor will, for the sake of the object he professes to promote, adopt a more conciliating and respectfull conduct towards you in future.

A true Extract,

(Signed) JOHN READ,

Ex. T. N. Aufrere,

Act. D. Sec.

To

To The Hon. SIR CHARLES OAKELEY, Bart.

Governor in Council, &c, &c.

HON. SIR,

I AM favored with a letter from the Revenue Board, of the 18th instant, enclosing the copy of a letter from that Board, to the President in Council, of the 5th, and the answer of Government of the 15th instant, and observing how able Government are to direct the Silk Manufacture, am in hopes with the assistance proposed from Bengal, they may effect its full establishment.

The question of Government regarding Vellour, is answered in my letter to the Revenue Board, July 31st, 1793, and the refusal to purchase the Mulberry Leaves of the Natives, on I conceive, mistaken principles of œconomy, with the increase and precarious rent to those who are engaging on their own account to bring forward this great work, and consulting with me about buildings at this period when they are in a train of execution, appear more in the stile of preventing than promoting the business.

With regard to the animadversions contained in my Letters on the delays and want of zeal of the Revenue Board, the reasons for them, are I hope fully stated in the letters themselves, and I do not imagine it practicable in this or any other country, to establish a new manufacture, without a reference to the various subjects with which it may be connected, and if in considering these, it becomes necessary to reflect on the conduct of those in the execution, however much it may be felt, I am of opinion, that more benefit than possible harm will thereby result to the Public.

The late Correspondence however, appearing to have been unsatisfactory to those who must carry the whole into effect, I request it may be understood that I decline any farther interference; my ideas on the subject being before the Public.

I am with much respect,

Hon. Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, Feb. 22d, 1794.

To JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

I AM informed by the Bricklayer Mastry, who has charge of erecting the Filature, that Mr. Roebuck has ordered him to build the Silk Worm Bungalo, Oven, and Offices of the Superintendant's House.

The foundation of the Silk Worm Bungalo I have laid and raised part of the walls, which I am not sorry for, as I look with pleasure to the giving you satisfaction, not only with regard to the manner, in which I hope to finish it, but the disbursements.

As I believe the Oven is for the Silk business, I wish to know, where you would have it placed, that I may inform Mr. Roebuck's people.

With regard to the Offices of the Superintendant's House, that was to be built for me, being without a House it is perhaps a mistake in the Bricklayer Mastry;

as to myself, I do not think there is any occasion for incurring the expence of Pags. 484, 8, 15, for so small a conveniency, as I would still be without a House to live in, but with that sum added to the 200 Pags. I have received, at a future period, when the Plantation is more forward, I think a very comfortable House might be built.

I therefore wish to know, what I shall say to Mr. Roebuck, about the Offices and Silk Worm Bungalo.

With the bearer I send a Cart for Mulberry Cuttings.

I am Dear Sir,

Your, &c.

BOSWELL PARKISON.

Vellout, 24th Feb. 1794.

To Mr. BOSWELL PARKISON,

DEAR SIR,

AS I have declined any farther interference in this business, I will only observe, that your conduct merits my entire approbation; which I shall be at all times happy to acknowledge in the best manner I am able—your Cart returns loaded.

I am Your &c.

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON,

Fort St. George, Feb. 25th, 1794.

To DOCTOR ANDERSON, MADRAS,

DEAR SIR,

BY this tappall I write to Col. Braithwaite, sending him the estimate for enclosing three hundred acres of ground, at one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty star pagodas, with a ditch three feet deep, three feet broad at bottom, and four feet broad at top, and the contents thrown up on a bank of the same dimensions reversed—if this is not proper, pray direct me.

The Maftry and twelve Gardeners will cost twenty pagodas per Month—perhaps a few pagodas more, may be necessary to make picotas, for the use of the seed bed; and for the plants, in very dry weather during their infancy.

There is plenty of ground of various sorts, and I request the favour of your assistance in the selection.

I understand your general intention of turning to account, lands that are not proper for grain or grass; but I beg to observe, that as this is a first experiment upon a scale of any note, I should suppose it advisable, to chuse favorable ground; with a view to establish the plant in the country, as a nursery, to which recourse may be had hereafter; at the same time, it is my intention to make small plantations as experiments, in different soils and different situations, about these extensive plains.

I have gone over a variety of ground here, with some old people of the country, who are said to be acquainted with the different soils, favourable places, and the planting of trees.

They agree in giving the preference to an extensive plain, which had also attracted my notice most—it is but little above the level of the water courses, which a-

bound

bound here. The soil is a mixture of sand and loam, in some places stiff, in others light, but I observe, more verdure over the surface in general, than in the more gravelly and higher grounds, and remark a Coconut Tree, growing very well, without artificial watering in this hot weather, which has succeeded a great drought; this ground is what I prefer, but I appeal to your opinion.

The upland grounds are all more or less gravelly or rocky, and in seasons of drought can have no artificial watering; but, notwithstanding I observe, a disposition to vegetation, and the avenues and detached trees of Wodvar, Mangoes, Tamarind, and Banyan, all thrive, but the Poorfa or Tulip tree succeeds only in the lower grounds.

The plain I prefer, is about a mile from the cavalry cantonments, I have little doubt but the Guinea Grass would do well here, and probably flourish at all seasons when the plants are big enough to afford some shelter, and I presume Adansonias and Teak would thrive here.

You will greatly oblige me, by any suggestions, with which you may honor me; perhaps you may think it adviseable to send some Guinea Grass Seed, and Teak Seed, and some of the Adansonias, if you have any.

What should be planted round as a fence?—I have a small bed of Guinea Grass, from some seed you gave me, and Imaum Ali Cawn has another, these will be made the most of.

I have the honor to remain with great esteem,

Tritchynoly,  
Feb. 28th, 1794.

Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN FLOYD,

*To Colonel FLOYD, Commanding Tritchynopoly.*

DEAR SIR,

ON the receipt of your letter of the 28th Ultimo, I sent some seeds of the Bastard Cedar Tree, by the tappall, in which way you may expect more at intervals, as they fall from the trees, being happy to deliver them into such good hands.

The method you have taken in consulting the Country people, and the arguments in favor of the plain of moderate elevation, intersected with watercourses, is so conclusive, that your experience and knowledge of the Country considered, I am satisfied your selection of ground is the best, and the stated expence of working it moderate.

I must however claim some merit, in having thus put you in a way of establishing parks, for the sick and lame horses, and brood mares, which some Cavalry Officers of my acquaintance, have allowed, would be found useful to support the corps more compleat for actual service, as some Horses too are lost in the hot season for want of succulent food.

It will therefore only be necessary to mention, what regards the Culture, and point out, what may prove the best enclosure for a park of this nature

The fruit or cones of the Bastard Cedar, should be sown in beds at regular distances for the convenience of watering, and the soil of which, the seed beds are made, should be rich garden mould—more than two months elapse before the young plants appear, during which time the ground should be kept clear of weeds, and watered every second or third evening as the state of the weather may require.

If the cones are sown in the month of March, the young trees will have attained by the month of July, or August, (when the earth is generally refreshed by frequent



quent gentle showers,) height and vigor, sufficient to maintain themselves when planted out where they are to grow up, especially if the holes in which they are to be planted, are previously enriched, with ashes or old rotten dung.

The watering they may afterwards get, must depend on the season, which if uncommonly dry, should be at least once a week,—the great advantage of planting out young trees, in the months of July or August, is, that they have time to be well rooted before the monsoon sets in so as not to be injured by it, and have attained such a size, especially trees of quick growth, like the Bastard Cedar, as to require very little watering on the approach of the land winds.

The long time the cones take to vegetate, may be owing to the external covering it is therefore adviseable to break some of them, and sow the small seeds, which may prevent any injury to the young trees on separating them, when to be transplanted, as they, otherwise, come up in clusters.

Besides the utility of the leaves and cones, as forage and food for cattle, the tree is farther valued in the West Indies, as its timber is made into staves.

As a fence that will resist all attacks, the bamboo and palmyra afford a hedge like a wall, but they are slow of growth, and therefore, the Terra Japonica, and Gum Arabic trees may be preferred, which are of quick growth, and their seeds ripening at this season, may be collected in any quantity you want, the first is called Coila, by the Tamuls, and White Thorn, by the English; the other Tooma, by the Tamuls, and Black Cockspur Thorn, by the English.

If the seeds of the Coila are not gathered, as soon as they are ripe, they are liable to be devoured by vermine,—I have therefore, directed my people to collect some, which I now dispatch by a cooley, that you may not be disappointed.

I shall supply you with plenty of Guinea Grass Seed, a plant of powerful vegetation, which requires a loose mouldering soil, where its roots may play with freedom to find support, and recommend your taking the method of rearing it only on banks, and declivities, in imitation of the mountains of Abyssinia; as for want of this attention, almost all who have tried it here, have failed.

It is possible, I may procure you some Teak Seeds, but although Some of my Adanfonias are now fifteen feet in circumference, they have not began to give fruit, but the branches take root, and grow, if planted, at the commencement of the wet-season, when I will not fail to supply you.

Make my Salam to Imaum Ali Cawn. and assure him, that I shall be happy to supply him with Guinea Grass, or any other seeds in my possession.

And believe me very truly, Yours,

JAMES ANDERSON,

Fort St. George : March 9th, 1794.

To DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON,

Tripasore, March 7th, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

AS Government has been so good as to appoint me to the command of this place, where it is probable, I shall remain for two or three years, and during that period, have abundance of spare time, which I would gladly make as useful as possible; and as the soil of this place is remarkably rich and fine, it appears to me, that I could rear to the highest perfection, the Mauritius Cotton Shrub, and also Sugar Cane, which if you will be so good as to send me some of the seeds, and  
Plants,

Plants, out of your Gardens, with your instructions relative to the time of the year, the kind of soil, and the manner of sowing and planting them, I will ever esteem it a great obligation.

The China Mulberry grows here exceedingly luxurious, from small cuttings about twelve inches long; in eight months, I have had Trees fourteen or fifteen feet high, and as thick as a stout man's arm—indeed vegetation of every kind succeeds here with care, better than in any other part of India, I have seen; and as an example take the Liberty of sending a Cabbage out of my Garden, which I think will prove my assertion is not ill founded, and I hope will be acceptable.

I am Dear Sir,

Your &c.

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH MADDEN\*

To CAPTAIN MADDEN, Commanding Tripasore.

DEAR SIR,

I am favored with your Letter of yesterday, with the Cabbage, the coalesced heart of which I measured, and found thirty-one inches in circumference.

As this was rather more than I have yet seen in this part of India, I have taken the liberty to forward it to the Commander in chief, Colonel Braithwaite, who has at all times discovered a liberal Patronage, as well as exerted himself when the duties of service would admit, to promote the improvement of useful productions.

A Military Gentleman discovering a laudable disposition to embrace the intervals of time which duty admits, in promoting improvements that may tend to benefit a country emerging from the effects of War, Famine, Pestilence, and Calamities of a more permanent nature, is very pleasing; and it is with great satisfaction I observe, that many Gentlemen of the Army are well disposed to adopt these liberal pursuits.

I therefore send by your servant a Peck of the Isle of France Cotton seed, which if you sow at this season will require watering, and it is of such prolific nature, that the produce will yield seeds enough to cover a province by the month of August, which is the best time to sow Cotton.

Your best method at present will be to dig and manure holes at three or four feet asunder, and put three seeds in every hole; in August they may be sown with the plough, and will thrive on any soil that is not flooded. I have found the Sugar Cane thrive here at any season, and the natives can rear it in perfection—in general, they dig up a rich soil with the momaty at this season, enrich it with plenty of manure, and work it with the plough while it is perfectly dry, till the whole falls like dust of the high road, they then level the field, lay it out in watercourses four feet asunder, and lay the cuttings of the Canes inclining almost horizontally along one side of every watercourse, lightly covering them, so that the top of the cutting just appears above ground, after which, a stream of water is thrown into the watercourses twice a week in dry weather, occasionally hoeing to clear them of weeds till they cover the ground.

My Canes will be ripe in June or July, when if you have ground ready, I will supply two or three Cartload, of the yellow Cane, such as is cultivated in Jamaica, Plants of which I had from Ganjam.

There are great variety of Canes in this Country, of which I have seen, seven or eight different sorts, that of Tanjore is small and very heavy, the kind most common

Common here is very large with the colour of the Bark red, others striped red and yellow like ribbons, others a very narrow leaf in comparison of the rest, but the Sugar produced from all as far as I know is the same, differing only in quantity.

Wishing you Success, I am Dear Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George: March 8th, 1794.

To DOCTOR ANDERSON, P. G.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG you to accept my sincere thanks for the Bastard Cedar Seed, which I shall take the greatest care to bring to perfection.

Having a fine spot of ground close to a Nullah, which amply supplies it with water, will I hope apologize, requesting your forwarding such seeds, &c. as you may think proper, or allowing me to send for them.

Wishing you a long continuance of health and happiness,

I remain Dear Sir,

With great regard and respect,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM YOUNGE.

Arcot: 21st March, 1794.

To DOCTOR ANDERSON, P. G.

I HAD the pleasure, my Dear Sir, of yesterday receiving your obliging favor accompanied by the very acceptable Bastard Cedar Seed, which I shall lose no time in using my utmost endeavours to propagat.

How great the acquisition will prove (independant of real utility) I need not say farther, than assuring you, that immediately at this dreary spot, and for some distance round, we are not gratified with the appearance of scarcely a shrub of any description, being therefore particularly obliged by the favour of your attention, permit me to solicit your acceptance; of my warmest acknowledgements, and to be considered with the most unfeigned esteem and respect.

Dear Sir, ever very truly yours, &c.

Cannatore: March 21st, 1794.

J. PATER.

To MAJOR YOUNGE, Commanding at Arcot.

DEAR SIR,

I AM much gratified by the receipt of your letter of the 21st, as it confirms me in an opinion I have long entertained; that Friendship, [is the best soil in which Trees can be planted and experience tells me, they will not live in any other.

For

For a month to come you may expect seeds of the Bastard Cedar, as they fall from the Trees, and any other seeds or plants you may fancy from my Garden, are always at your service, as well as my best wishes for your health and wellfare.

I am, Your obedient humble Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George: March 25th, 1794.

To MAJOR PATER, Commanding Connatore.

DEAR SIR,

I AM favored with your letter of the 21st, acknowledging the receipt of some Bastard Cedar Tree Seeds, which I had taken the liberty to send you, and am much gratified by your attention to the culture of a Tree, that promises to be an addition to the beauty as well as value of the Country.

For a month to come, I will not fail to supply more, as they happen to fall from the Trees, and in case the produce of young plants, is greater than you can manage—I must request you will distribute them amongst any of your Friends who have Gardens.

I am, Very truly yours,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George: March 25th, 1794.

To DOCTOR ANDERSON, P. G.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD yesterday the pleasure of your favor, accompanied by a parcel of the Bastard Cedar Seed, one of which also came to hand, the preceeding day. I need not repeat how grateful their produce will prove to us, and how much we are obliged by the kindness and trouble, you have taken in forwarding it hither.

Being anxious to bring it forth, I have already, agreeable to your directions placed some in a spot of ground, I think, well calculated for the purpose, being rich in soil, and capable of being liberally watered from a well, which I have just made on my own private account, and which is the only source of that indispensable essential within two miles of the Cantonment, owing to the very little rain which fell in, and about the vicinity of the Country, during the last Monsoon.

Wishing you a continuance of health, I remain ever,

Dear Sir,

Connatore: March 24th, 1794.

Yours very truly,

J. PATER.

To MAJOR PATER, Commanding at Connatore.

DEAR SIR,

I AM favored with your letter of the 24th, and am happy to observe the proper attention you have given to the rearing Bastard Cedar Trees.

As soon as the use of water in the hot months is seen, I have no doubt that steam engines will raise it out of the beds of the Kistna and Gadavery to enrich their banks, for after the laudable exertions of the Brothers Rocbucks, the knowledge of this Machinery will be established in the Country.

I am truly Yours,

Fort St. George: March, 29th 1794.

JAMES ANDERSON.

To DOCTOR ANDERSON, P. G.

DEAR SIR,

I AM to return you many thanks for four bountiful supplies of the Seeds of the Bastard Cedar Tree, for which I have prepared a piece of ground, agreeable to your instructions and shall have them sown in a few days, some in the husk, and some of the Seeds removed from the husk.

I shall pay every attention to the watering of them, as I have a piece of ground that a Nullah runs through the center of, and when the proper time comes, I shall transplant them on the bank of the same Nullah, and in time will inform you of their progress.

I have the honor to remain, Dear Sir,

Arcot, March 29th, 1794,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MURRAY.

To MAJOR MURRAY, Commanding the 1st Regt. Native Cavalry, Arcot.

DEAR SIR,

I AM favored with your Letter of the 29th ultimo, and will only endeavour to express the sense I entertain of the laudable conduct of you Gentlemen, in thus coming forward at your own expences, by assuring you, that I have issued the Seeds of the Bastard Cedar Tree, not only to the five Cavalry Cantonments, but to every European Station as well Foreign as English, and to several of the Natives on different parts of the Coast; and find that the Seeds taken out of the husk before they are sown, come up readily in eight or ten days.

I am,

Your very obedient Servant,

Fort St. George: April 7th, 1794.

JAMES ANDERSON.

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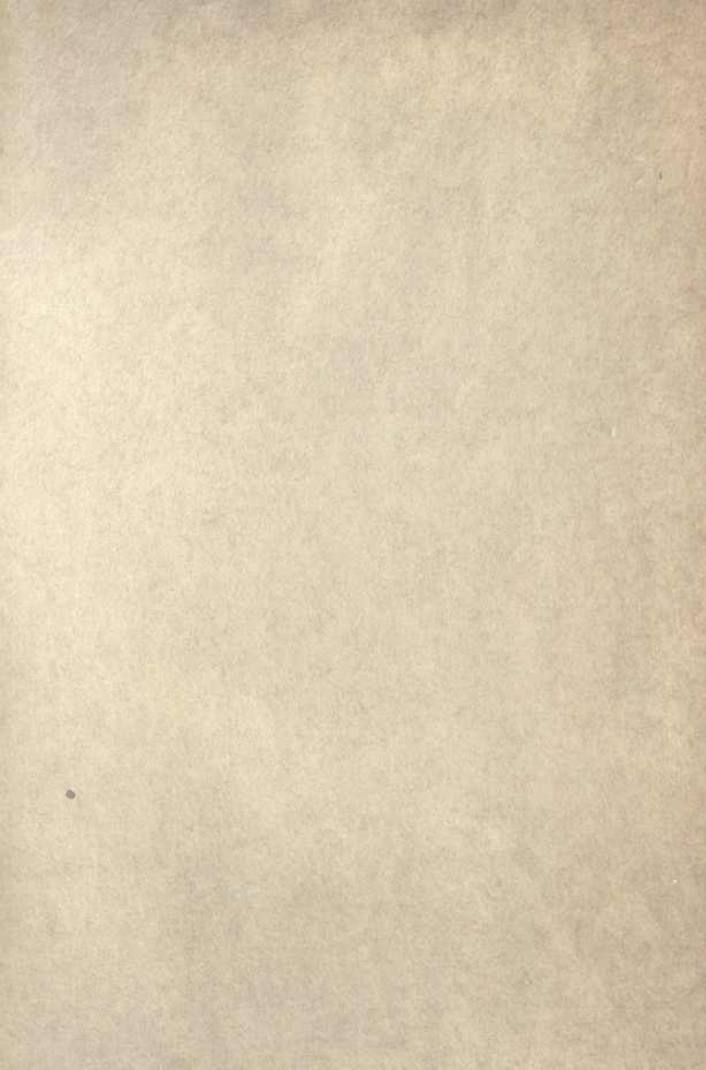
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